

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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WEATHER FORECAST,
CHANGE
Barometer 29.09

July 24th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 80, p.m. 83; Humidity...87, 87.

July 24th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 83, p.m. 84; Humidity...70, 68.

No. 8847

第二十ニ六年于王

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1912.

四月

五月廿日七英連香

886 pm A.M.
Single Copy 10 Cents.

TELEGRAMS.

NAVAL POLICY.

LORD SELBORNE'S VIEWS.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, July 23.
Received, 24, 5 p.m.

In the House of Lords, Lord Selborne drew attention to the gravity of the situation revealed by Mr. Churchill's statement, wherewith he dealt in detail. He said the Government's proposals, especially in the Mediterranean, were temporary make-shifts, which proved conclusively that we were at least eight battleships short. He heartily endorsed Mr. Churchill's and Mr. Asquith's references to the Dominions, marking an evolution in the history of the Empire.

The Earl of Crewe admitted the gravity of the position, and emphasised there were no divisions in the Cabinet on the subject. To announce a great programme would be simply to spur on others and defeat our own object. He welcomed the participation of the Dominions, which must mean the representation of their interests in the Councils of the Empire. Our best powers, he said, should be used to consider how best this was achievable.

Viscount Haldane agreed that in the absence of sufficient sea power the garrisons were ludicrously inadequate. With an adequate sea power no attack on them could be sustainable. So far as the situation exists at present, we were giving the garrisons the protection of an adequate sea power.

GOVERNMENT PLEDGE.

"I am far from wishing to speak in a tone of easy optimism," said Viscount Haldane. "On the contrary the country is face to face with the most trying of naval situations. The Government has made up its mind that Britain's position depends upon its sea power. We have told the only Power that is our rival, in the most friendly fashion, that that is our view, and that whatever efforts they put forth, they must reckon on our making still greater efforts than theirs. We have said we do that, not with any intention of aggression, but because sea power is our life, and in that we intend to remain supreme. That is the view of the Government, and this is the principle to which we have pledged ourselves."

In a letter to the "Times," Lord Cromer regrets that the state of his health prevented him from attending the Lords debate last evening. He declares that the question of strengthening the Mediterranean garrisons is a point of purely subsidiary importance, notably as regards Egypt, compared with naval predominance. There cannot be a greater delusion than to suppose that the addition of ten thousand men in the garrison of Egypt will materially affect the situation. The only result will be to add to the number of prisoners captured in the event of defeat. Command of the sea alone connotes the possibility of holding Egypt.

MR. CHURCHILL EXPLAINS.

Later.

On the continuation of the debate in the House of Commons on the Supplementary Naval Estimates, Mr. Churchill said it was incorrect to say that the battleships were being withdrawn from the Mediterranean because they were wanted in Home waters. They were being withdrawn, firstly because they were useless where they were owing to the presence of the new Austro-Italian ships, and secondly because their crews were wanted to man the more powerful ships of the King Edward class, which otherwise would have to be relegated to the Reserve.

TELEGRAMS.

NAVAL POLICY.

DETERMINATIONS.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

Later.

Continuing, Mr. Churchill denied that the transfer of four battle-ship cruisers to Malta would reduce the Fleet in Home waters below what the Admiralty hitherto considered was the irreducible minimum. He clearly intimated that if the naval strength of other Powers in the Mediterranean developed largely, we would increase our force, and, if necessary, create a Dreadnought Battle Squadron there.

NO NEED FOR PANIC.

Mr. Churchill also pointed out that sufficient men would be available by 1915 to man three or four battleships above the fixed number. "We have the situation well in hand," declared Mr. Churchill, "and there is no need for panic or alarm."

TIBETAN INDEPENDENCE.

BRITISH SYMPATHY.

London, July 24.
Received, 25, 4.45 a.m.

The "Times" calls attention to the importance of Tibet's struggle for independence, and considers that the restoration of Chinese authority is exceedingly unlikely, in view of China's state of disorganisation and lack of money and men.

A POSSIBILITY.

The journal states that the time may be possibly approaching when Britain may have to reconsider her position in regard to the Tibetan question. The Chinese Government, having been ousted from Tibet by the Tibetans themselves, may never again be in a position to act as intermediary in Anglo-Russian negotiations with Tibet, as provided by the Anglo-Russian Convention.

CONVENTIONS IGNORED.

Moreover, the "Times" points out, China has deliberately ignored the Anglo-Russian and Anglo-Chinese Conventions. Britain does not seek a single inch of Tibet, but the cause of the unfortunate Tibetans struggling for freedom deserves our sympathy.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

DOCTORS ADAMANT.

London, July 24.
Received 6.5 p.m.

The British Medical Association has approved the recommendation to break off negotiations with Mr. Lloyd George in connection with the Insurance Act.

ASSOCIATION'S ADVICE.

Later. The Congress of the British Medical Association has resolved by 117 votes to 22 to call on all practitioners not to accept appointments connected with the Insurance Act, except regarding the sanatorium benefit.

TELEGRAMS.

THE DOCKERS' STRIKE. GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

STRIKERS' BLASPHEMY.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, July 24, 6.10 p.m.

Received, 25, 9.46 a.m.

At a big demonstration held on Tower Hill, Mr. Ben Tillett asked the strikers to join him in prayer. The crowd then repeated after him:—"Oh, God, strike Lord Devonport dead!"

They then followed up by singing:—"He shall die!"

A RIOT.

The strikers marched to Wapping, where a riot ensued. The police charged, and 40 arrests were made, while fifteen people were injured.

GENERAL STRIKE.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, Secretary of the Seamen's Union, is endeavouring to procure a general strike by Saturday.

POLICE RAID ON NEWSBOYS.

Owing to the arrest of one of our newsboys by the POLICE yesterday afternoon, many of the boys became frightened and returned to this office with their papers unsold.

As a consequence of this arrest and fright, we NOW OFFER to all bona fide NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," whose names are enrolled during the month of JULY, the SPECIAL RATE of \$1.50 (half price) PER MONTH.

If the action of the police prevents the paper from being sold on the streets by newsboys, we will sell it direct from this office as well as deliver it to all our subscribers, old and new alike.

Hongkong, July 2, 1912.

HOME CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS BEATEN.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, July 24, 6.55 p.m.

Received, 25, 9.50 a.m.

The Australians were beaten by Hampshire at Portsmouth by eight wickets.

The South Africans drew with the Woodbrook Club and Ground at Bray.

Middlesex beat Warwickshire at Lord's by nine wickets.

Surrey and Yorkshire drew at the Oval.

Sussex and Lancashire drew at Brighton.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN ACTIVITY.

London, July 24.

Received, 25, 10.55 a.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the "Matin" affirms that Italy is about to lay down six super-Dreadnoughts (two of which will be laid down at the end of 1912), and Austria three. This is regarded as explaining Mr. Churchill's reference to a Mediterranean Power contemplating a considerable programme.

TELEGRAMS.

SUDDEN ILLNESS.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, July 24, 4.55 a.m.

Received, 25, 5.5 p.m.

The "Times" correspondent at Colombo states that Sir Henry E. McCullum, G.C.M.G., Governor of Ceylon, while touring, was attacked by broncho-pneumonia at Trincomalee. His condition is causing anxiety.

AGAINST FOREIGN LOANS.

TURKESTAN MUTINY.

London, July 23.

Received, 24, 6.5 p.m.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says it is officially reported that a mutiny has broken out in Turkestan among the sappers near Tashkent. On the 14th inst. 130 mutineers fired on the camp from evening to morning but were repulsed by the loyalists. The mutineers killed two and wounded 16, including four officers.

LOYALISTS TRIUMPH.

London, July 23.

Received, 24, 6.5 p.m.

President Yuan has prohibited the provincial authorities from obtaining loans from foreigners, though the Central Government has given its consent to the Governor General of Shantung raising a loan from a German merchant.

PRESIDENT AND PREMIER.

London, July 23.

Received, 24, 6.5 p.m.

President Yuan has refused to accept the resignation of Premier Lu, and has threatened to resign if Lu persists in his intention.

"Shat Po."

CHANGE OF GOVERNORS.

London, July 24, 4.55 a.m.

Received 5.10 p.m.

The "Times" Lobby correspondent compares the present situation of the Liberals with that of the Unionists in 1903, when Mr. Chamberlain resigned in order to conduct his campaign throughout the country with the sanction of the Premier. The question at present is whether Mr. Lloyd George will resign in order to try to win the election on the question of the land policy.

A LOAN RUMOUR.

London, July 24.

It is reported that a British firm, trading under the name of Po Hing and Co., has agreed to lend the Chinese Government £1s. 20,000,000, and that the agreement for the same has been signed.

PARTITION "SUARE."

London, July 24.

Received, 25, 9.50 a.m.

The German and Belgian Ministers at Peking are alleged to have warned the Chinese Government that should the Russo-Japanese agreement regarding the partition of Mongolia and Manchuria be recognised, China will probably be partitioned. "Sai Kai Kung Yik Po."

NO POLITICS.

London, July 24.

Received, 25, 9.50 a.m.

President Yuan has prohibited the Presidential staff from joining any political party.

THE CABINET.

London, July 24.

Received 6.5 p.m.

The following are the new candidates for the Cabinet to be nominated at the State Council by ballot to-day:—Chen Chun-kwong as Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; Hui Sui-ying, Minister of Justice; Cheung Chok-pun, Minister of Industry and Commerce; Fan Yuen-lim, Minister of Education; Chu Kai-kim, Minister of Communications; Chow How-hsi, Minister of Finance.

MEDALS FOR MONEY.

London, July 24.

Received, 25, 10.55 a.m.

Mr. Lloyd George said the Government at present had no power except of enquiry and conciliation and it would be a mistake to deal with this particular strike, which raised the general issue of non-adherence to agreements. The Government would shortly introduce legislation to deal with labour troubles as they arise, and which would be applicable to both sides.

NEXT SESSION.

London, July 24.

Received, 25, 10.55 a.m.

Mr. Asquith has announced that the Labour Disputes Bill will be introduced next session.

TELEGRAMS.

LOAN BILLS THROUGH.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

Peking, July 24.

The negotiations for a loan to China by the international banking group, as representing six foreign nations, have fallen through. French and Belgian financiers are now fighting hard to secure China's promise to negotiate a loan with them.

MANCHURIA.

London, July 24.

Received, 25, 11.20 a.m.

Prince Katsura has conferred for two hours with M. Kokovtseff, the Russian Foreign Minister, with regard to the Russo-Japanese position in Manchuria.

It is stated that Russia is dis-

TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA TACTFUL.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, July 24.

Received, 25

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Steamers Tons Starting TUESDAY, 1912
MONGOLIA ... 27,000 Aug. 6, 1 P.M.
KOREA ... 18,000 Sept. 3, 1 P.M.
SIBERIA ... 18,000 Sept. 17, 1 P.M.

INTERMEDIATE.

NILE ... 11,000 July 30, 1 P.M.
PERSIA ... 9,000 Aug. 27, 1 P.M.

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The S.S. "ITINDA" 5,257 tons, Captain W. W. Tucker, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA and KOBE on the 31st July, at Noon, to be followed on the 10th August by S.S. "MUTTRA," Captain W. Carey, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

WESTWARD.
The S.S. "ITINDA" 5,257 tons, Captain A. J. Evans, will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and RANGOON on the 27th July, at Noon, followed by the S.S. "F. LTALA," Captain H. W. Talton on the 6th August at Noon, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

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Hongkong, 10th July, 1912.

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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911.

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Hotels

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Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

J. H. TAGGART,
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W. GALLAGHER, Manager. [24]

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Hongkong, 16th Jan., 1912. [55]

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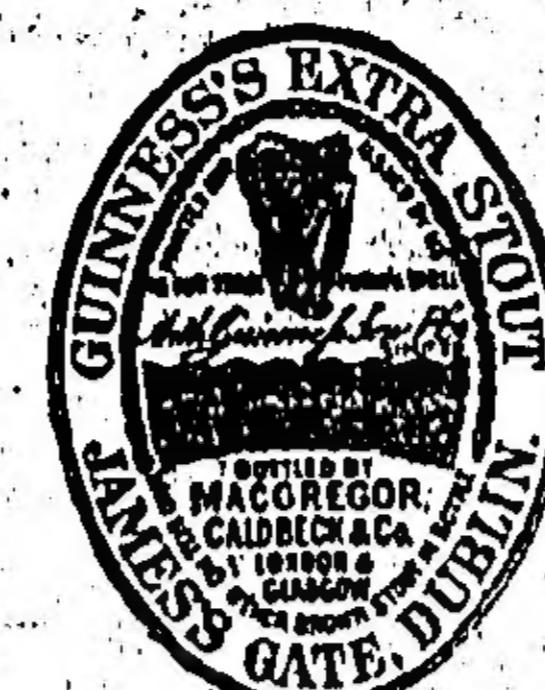
Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [132]

Notices

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and KUALA LUMPUR.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1912.

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES

China Mail

Supplementary Naval Estimates.

Lord Beresford even goes so far in his enmity towards the Government generally by expressing his opinion that he and his friends are astonished that Mr. Balfour should "praise Mr. Churchill." Mr. Balfour would certainly not be likely to do were he as he is narrow-minded as Lord Charles; but the ex-Premier, though a staunch conservative, never allows it to be forgotten that he is a genuine patriot and that party shibboleths are secondary to his deep and abiding interest in the true welfare of the country.

The Estimates will, of course, receive the sanction of the vast majority of the House of Commons as also the approval of the country generally, and there can be no doubt that this further addition to the strength and the power of Britain's navy will make not only for the greater solidity of the Home country and the British Empire, but will also be an additional safeguard to the peace of the world.

South China Morning Post.

China Freights.

A curious feature of the situation is that while on the Yangtze the revival of trade has led to a substantial rise in rates and an agreement between the shipping companies operating there, the Canton river rates for both passage and freight are absurdly low. For some time out-thrust competition has been extraordinarily keen and rates have consequently been reduced to bedrock. Our contemporary attributes this to the innovation of the railway. The Canton-Kowloon line is doubtless doing very well, but it is still a question whether it has seriously affected the traffic on the river as to cause the frantic struggle for business that some of the companies are engaged in.

Daily Press.

The Naval Debate.

On no question is public opinion more unanimous in Great Britain than that this supremacy must be maintained at all costs to the Empire. Lord Charles Beresford's attitude is perplexing. The gallant Admiral has been one of the most trenchant critics of the country's unpreparedness. Now he would seem to have yielded round, for he tells the Government it is making war inevitable by strengthening its naval position. We can only suppose the Admiral's attitude is one of hostility only on the ground that he deems the programme inadequate. When we leave the details and view in its broad perspective this naval rivalry, is it not a mortifying comment on our boasted civilisation? John Ruskin wrote some twenty years ago: "Observe what the standing of nations on their defence really means: It means that, but for such armed attitude, each of them would go and rob the other; that is to say, that majority of active persons in every nation are at present thieves. That is putting the whole question in simple and expressive English. If the nations of the world had faith in the common honesty of each other they would not need to arm to anything like the extent they have been in recent years; but it is just because they have no such faith that they are each of them spending billions every year in buying an increasing store of panic. None can doubt that this makes war, if not an inevitable, at any rate extremely probable eventually."

New Japanese Cruiser.
The new Japanese cruiser Kurama arrived at Kobe on July 13 from Yokosuka and exchanged salutes with the German and French cruisers, the Cormoran and Kleber. The new cruiser was built at the Yokosuka Naval Dockyard. She proceeds from here to Kure Naval Station. Captain Gould, of the French cruiser Kleber, subsequently paid an official visit to the Kurama when the Japanese admiral and his staff called on him.

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TELEGRAMS.

LADY NURSE'S ACTION.

Yesterday's Later Evidence.

The following telegrams appeared in an extra published as we to press yesterday:

THE FACTORY FIRE.

EIGHT GIRLS PERISH.

Réuter's

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, July 24, 3.10 a.m.
Received, 4.20 p.m.
Altogether eight perished in the celluloid factory fire in Moor Lane, London.

Fifteen girls were trapped on the top floor of a five-storey building, and four were incinerated, three were killed by jumping a distance of 60 feet and falling on a skylight, while one died in hospital.

No fire escapes were available.

LONDON DOCKS.

EXTENSION SCHEMES.

London, July 24, 3.10 a.m.
Received, 4.20 p.m.

In addition to the South Albert Dock Extension, the Port of London Authority has accepted a tender amounting to £200,304 for deepening the East India Docks, and also approved of a £20,000 scheme for berthing extension at Tilbury.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

MUSICAL LADY ARRESTED.

London, July 24, 3.10 a.m.
Received, 4.20 p.m.

Miss Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc., the well-known composer, has been arrested for complicity in the affair at Nuneham Park, the residence of the Right Hon. Mr. Lewis Harcourt, in which two well-dressed women were discovered by the night watchman, one being in possession of a quantity of methylated spirits.

MONGOLIAN DOG FARMS.

Sixty-five thousand black "Newchwang mats" was an item in an auctioneer's catalogue at a sale the other day. They were all sold, and these sale, spelt the end of all things for a correspondingly large number of dogs. Newchwang mats, in fact, are nothing more than mats made from the skins of dogs specially reared in China for you to wipe your feet on.

Real skins and real furs are becoming so scarce that a huge trade is growing up in supplying imitation ones for the market. Not faked, mind you. When you are buying a Newchwang mat you are told that it is a new variety of bear skin. The simple fact is that genuine skins are becoming more difficult to get and substitutes must be found.

There are hundreds of farms specially devoted to dog-raising in Mongolia. Most of the dogs are killed when only a year old, and their skins sent by thousands all over the world.

Oats have not yet been cultivated for the market, though a "wild-cat" puppy farm was put forward a short while ago, in which the promoter suggested feeding the cats on rats, and the rats on the bodies of the cats after they had been skinned, thus making the scheme self-supporting. Needless to say, it is not working.

In Germany, however, the household cat is looked upon as a distinct asset in case the family fortunes are not flourishing. There are dealers there always willing to pay for cat-skins, the very commonest tabby skin fetching a shilling. These cat-skins make excellent rugs, pure Maltese or tortoiseshell fetching high prices. Many of them are dyed and used as the lining for winter cloaks.

In the south of Russia thousands of horses are bred for their skins. Don't be surprised to learn that some of the long black "fur" coats that are so much the fashion nowadays are made from Russian colts. The colts are killed when a few days old and their skins are covered with beautiful black silky hair, which makes a fine substitute for genuine furs.

"Pearson's Weekly."

Well! some people do you know. (Laughter.)

The case was adjourned until to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

In Protest Against Queue-cutting.

On the 11th inst. none of the Chinese shops in the native city at Chefoo opened for business, and upon enquiries being made the "Chefoo Morning Post" was told that it was done as a protest against the high-handed manner that is being taken by enthusiastic Republicans in the enforcement of queue cutting, which is apparently being done with the sanction of the Tutu. If the truth were known, we imagine there are other and more serious causes that have compelled the shop-keepers to take this step. It is a well known fact that many of the officials obtain goods on credit which they rarely ever pay for. The traders have at last become tired of this treatment and some time ago figured out that they would lose less money by closing up together—this they have now done.

Attempted Escape from Hongkew Police Station.

A clever attempt to escape from a cell at the Hongkew Police Station was made on the 17th inst. by an "old hand" in custody, says the "N. China Daily news." He wrangled a spring from the back of a door and started to remove bricks from the wall which stood between himself and freedom. His well meant efforts were rather too noisy and were put an end to by an officer going the round of the cells. The prisoner appeared at the Mixed Court the following day, and was sent to prison for eighteen months, to be afterwards re-expelled from the Settlement.

Threat to Missionaries in Shansi.

We learn from an exchange that reports have reached Tientsin, from authentic sources, to the effect that the Governor of Shansi has threatened to remove the Roman Catholic priests, other missionaries and their converts at Sianfu, in consequence of the R. C. Bishop having very properly expostulated at the hasty execution, without trial, of a native priest. Peking has been appealed to in the matter, and is taking action.

Earthquake in Kobe.

An earthquake shock was experienced in Kobe at 5.31 p.m. on the 9th instant. According to the seismometer of the Kobe Meteorological Station, the vibration was horizontal and lasted about 14 minutes. The centre of the disturbance is supposed to be not far distant, perhaps in a contiguous prefecture. In Kobe the shock was very slight.

Republican Stamps.

The new postage stamps issued by the Chinese Republican Government have been sent to the Communications Department in Peking and the Minister has instructed the Post Offices to exchange the old ones for the new. Five million dollars worth of the stamps have been printed so far.

The New Mayor of Tokyo.

The Emperor of Japan has been pleased to appoint Baron Sakatani to the office of Mayor of Tokyo, in succession to Mr. Y. Ozaki, who has resigned. Baron Sakatani will take up his new post with a larger salary than was paid to his predecessor, the Tokyo Municipal Assembly on Tuesday having voted an increase in the salary from Y6,000 to Y10,000 per annum.

Rice Speculators Punished.

Judgment was given on the 12th inst. in the Aomori (Japan) District Court in which thirty-one rice speculators were charged with violation of the regulations governing the rice exchanges. Eighteen of the accused were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from six to twelve months, while the remainder were ordered to pay fines amounting in all to Y.430.

Possible Rickshaw Monopoly in Hankow.

It is stated that a company has been formed to take over the monopoly of the ricksha traffic on the new streets of Hankow when built and has made application for registration. The promoters say they are ready to take out 1,000 licenses. The matter is being considered.

Russian Labourers for the Amur.

Twenty-thousand labourers have arrived at Harbin recently from European Russia for employment in the construction of the new Amur Railway.

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WANTED.

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[c/o] 18th Dec. 1911. [55]

THE AFTER EFFECTS OF
FEVER.

After fever—whether it be ordinary fever of the simple character or one of the serious diseases like Typhoid, the acute stage of Malaria, etc.—the unfortunate patient is always left in a condition of more or less prostration and collapse, with anemia of greater or less intensity, and a sensation of mental and physical weakness which makes him take an utterly erroneous and despondent view of his condition.

Obviously, the thought uppermost in his mind, the supreme desire of his existence, is to get better as rapidly as possible, to feel the warm blood coursing through his body, and to have that mental and physical grip over himself which are the characteristic sensations of perfect health. In achieving this desired end, nothing will have so rapid an effect as Sanatogen, which is known, the world over, as the most revitalising, the greatest restorative and the best recuperative tonic food in the world. Its reputation rests on the bedrock of medical opinion, as it is by the direct prescription of doctors everywhere that that reputation has attained the eminence it enjoys.

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These words coincide with those of the physician to the Queen-Mother of Italy, who writes:—"I have used Sanatogen with marked benefit in convalescence after long illnesses. I consider the preparation a most excellent tonic food."

The effects Sanatogen has wrought in the after treatment of all fevers, restoring the blood to the condition of health, reinvigorating the nervous system, building up the bodily strength and restoring the weight which has been lost, are facts which are easily verified by everyone, for they are within the knowledge of all doctors, and your own physician must substantiate them if you ask him.

Write for a copy of a most interesting booklet "The Art of Living" by Dr. Andrew Wilson, which will be sent free to all mentioning this paper on application to A. Wulff & Co., 8, Kiangnan Road, Shanghai.

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20

BIRTH.

RAMSAY.—At 3 Ormsby Villas, Granville Road, Kowloon, on July 15, Mrs. A. Ramsay; a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1912.

PUT TWICE IN PERIL.

The proceedings in the White-Warriner Case which took place in the local Police Court on Saturday last, though affording no solace to the tale there told, may possibly serve to point out food for reflection to the moralist. It is an accepted axiom of English law that a man may not be put in peril twice for the same offence, and the result of this has been authoritatively stated to be that if a man has been tried for an offence and acquitted he cannot afterward be indicted for the same offence, if the first were such that he could have been lawfully convicted; and that if he be prosecuted a second time, he may plead "autrefois acquit," and it will be a good bar to the indictment, and, further, that it is immaterial whether the first acquittal were in a summary proceeding or on indictment. It has also been decided that the true test by which the question whether such a plea is a sufficient bar in any particular case may be tried is, whether the evidence necessary to support the second indictment would have been sufficient to procure a legal conviction upon the first.

The above is, of course, but an offshoot of the underlying principle upon which the administration of British Justice is founded—"Fiat justitia ruat cœlum" ("Let justice be done though the sky should fall")—a principle which, during the course of the centuries wherein the Courts have evolved "order" out of "chaos," has, amidst all the turmoil and dangers to which it has from time to time been exposed, nevertheless contrived to remain as a beacon for all time, and this, despite the presence in the past of such dark and gloomy days as those which flourished under the Tudor and Stuart Sovereigns, when "Justice" was the synonym for Abuse and Oppression of the worst imaginable type—a period when Selden brought his celebrated reproof against "Equity," that it depended on the measure of each Chancellor's foot.

To most British Subjects it will no doubt come as a surprise to find that in a British Colony a man may be tried before a local Magistrate and acquitted upon the merits, and yet be subsequently re-arrested and convicted upon the same charge as that wherein he was previously acquitted, and many can no doubt be found who will say "how can such a thing be possible?" The answer is to be found in the wording of the following Section (No. 26—Subsection 1) of the Magistrates' Ordinance (No. 3 of 1890):—

"It shall be lawful for a Magistrate, on such grounds as he may, in his discretion, deem sufficient, to review his decision or adjudication within seven clear days from the date thereof, (unless in the meantime an application has been made to stay and sign a case under Section 98 and such application is not withdrawn) and, on such review, to re-open and re-hear the case wholly or in part, and to take fresh evidence and to reverse, vary, or confirm the previous decision or adjudication."

We do not know whether the construction and effect of the above Subsection have ever been the subject of judicial decision, but it would, we imagine, be startling to the questioners we have referred to above to find—if that be the case—that the effect of the Section is such as to enable a Magistrate who has tried and acquitted a person on a charge of, say, Larceny (and *has thereby given a determination on the merits of the charge*) to review his decision on such grounds as he may in his discretion deem sufficient, and to retry the person whom he has already acquitted on the merits, and convict him on the same or additional evidence.

In the course of his decision in a fairly recent case, one of the learned Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal in England made the following observation—which some may deem opposite to the subject matter of this Article.

"When Acts give Judges power to use 'if they think just,' the justice meant is not that elusive and indefinable concept called 'abstract justice,' but is justice in accordance with established principles and rules known to and applied by the Courts."

Applying the above observations to the situation with which we are dealing, we would remark that we prefer the principles and practice adopted by the Courts of Law in England to those apparently (as we must assume in the case in view of the facts before us) authorized by the Hongkong Legislature.

It is of course possible that it may some day be held by the Full Court that, notwithstanding the wording of Subsection 1 of Section 98 of the Magistrates' Ordinance which we have set out in extenso above, the effect thereof is not to override in all cases the time-honoured axiom of the English Common Law that a man may not be put twice in peril for the same offence."

In the case to which we refer in this article, the Magistrate somewhat naively made a remark to the accused's solicitor to the effect that it could do the accused no harm for his case to be the subject of a rehearing, which reminds us of the witicism of a celebrated wag who, in the course of a pleasurable argument upon the relative merits and demerits of Hades and the Elysian Fields respectively, spontaneously gave utterance to the following:—

"It may be at first

That to be burnt would be worst.

Yet time the annoyance might soften.

But if you got bored.

With praising the Lord.

You'd be more bored by praising Him often."

DAY BY DAY.

Culture need not be the luxury of the rich.

Magistrate Resumes.

Mr. E. A. Irving resumed duty at the Police Court, to-day.

Mail Arrived.

The Lian arrived to-day from Shanghai with the Siberian Mail.

Body Found in a Boat.

The Body of an old man has been found in a boat at Tai Kok Tsui.

Obstruction.

Two men were fined \$2 each at the Police Court to-day, for causing an obstruction.

Cruiser Sails.

The Japanese cruiser "Uji" and the British torpedo boat 038 sailed early this morning.

Boy's Ball Estrayed.

A boy who was found trespassing on the Queen's College grounds by Mr. Grant, has estrayed his ball, \$10.

Chinese Injured.

As the result of injuries received through an assault, a Chinese from Aberdeen has been taken to the hospital.

Quarantine Restriction Withdrawn.

Indo-China has withdrawn quarantine regulations against Hongkong, but Asiatics will be subject to medical examination before disembarking.

Arms and Ammunition.

At the Police Court, to-day, a man was fined \$250 for being in unlawful possession of a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Found Hanging.

The body of a Chinese female which was found hanging by the neck in a cubicle at 16 Tai Wo Street, Wan Chai, has been taken to the mortuary. The body was discovered by the mother-in-law.

Probably Drowned Whilst Bathing.

The clothing of two Chinese has been found on Queens Road, west of the dye works at West Point, and it is conjectured that two men have been bathing and lost their lives. At this particular spot the current is very strong.

Fall From A Window.

A man has been removed to the hospital suffering from injuries caused by falling from a window on the second floor of 216 Hollywood Road. It is supposed he overleaped himself whilst hanging out clothing.

L'Union Fire Insurance Co.

The balance sheet of L'Union Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., shows that the subscribed capital is £400,000, the fire reserve fund £90,770, the future premiums under long term policies £4,891,607, and the premium income, in 1911, £1,356,325.

Conviction No Deterrent.

At the Police Court, to-day, four men were charged with being in unlawful possession of opium. Two of the defendants were convicted for similar offences on Tuesday last and on the 10th inst. respectively. They were now fined \$15 each or in default three weeks. The other two were discharged.

At Home.

Sunday the 29th inst. being the 91st anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Peru, the Peruvian Consul in Hongkong will be At Home, at his offices, College Chambers, Glenealy, on that day between 10.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. to receive the Peruvian community, British officials, officers, colleagues etc., etc.

Not Planter's Death.

We regret to learn that Mr. Francis E. Pears, founder and manager of the pioneers of the rubber planting industry in Malaya, has died in England, after an operation, at the comparatively early age of 42. Mr. Pears was well-known and liked in many quarters of the Far East, and was probably the cleverest and most successful planter in this part of the world.

The Marcellis Strike and the French Mail.

The "N. C. Daily News" is informed by the agent of the Messageries Maritimes that he is in further receipt of telegram from the head office that, owing to the continuance of the seamen's strike in Marseilles, the departure of the Company's s.s. Caledonian on July 14 from the latter port is postponed indefinitely. It will be remembered that on the 12th instant it was stated that the Caledonian, instead of sailing on June 30, would in all probability

not sail until July 15. That to be burnt would be worst. Yet time the annoyance might soften. But if you got bored. With praising the Lord. You'd be more bored by praising Him often."

A QUESTION OF BAIL.

Are One or Two Sureties Necessary?

Mr. Lewis of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master, made an application before Mr. Melbourne, at the Police Court, to-day, for bail for a man and woman who were charged with returning from banishment.

Detective Inspector Collett:—I ask your Worship not to allow bail under \$500 each.

Mr. Melbourne:—That is what Mr. Lewis suggests I think.

Mr. Lewis:—Yes, that is so.

Mr. Melbourne:—I think it is necessary to have two sureties.

Mr. Lewis:—One surety will do.

Mr. Melbourne:—We have had two before.

Mr. Lewis:—It does not matter whether it is one or five so long as they have the property.

Mr. Melbourne:—I think there should be two.

Mr. Lewis:—If my bondsmen can satisfy the Registrar General he has got the property to cover the bail, is that not sufficient?

Mr. Melbourne:—I think it ought to satisfy if he is worth more than \$1,000. If your man is worth \$1,000 he can put up more. You want this one man to stand surety for both of \$500 each.

Mr. Lewis:—He has seven or eight thousand dollars worth of property and he can put up the deeds, or he can put up \$500 in cash. It is not so though these people were likely to leave the Colony; they want to remain and prove they are desirable residents.

Bail was fixed at \$500 each on one surety for the amount.

The police have the matter in hand.

A SECOND VISIT.

Burglars Busy at Mr. A. Siebs's Residence.

For the second time in about two years, burglars have been busy at the residence of Mr. A. Siebs, No. 9 Conduit Road, where they were busy at an early hour on Monday morning. On the first occasion the visitors of the night secured about \$300, but on this occasion no such luck favoured the intruder or intruders.

As the result of Monday's operation a silver box was taken from the dressing table in Mr. Siebs's bedroom, to which access was gained through an open window. He had also secured some silver tongs and was about to make good his escape.

In his anxiety not to jeopardise his liberty the burglar dropped the articles into a bush. On a search being made next day the missing property was found.

The silver box was valued very highly by Mr. Siebs because it was a prize won by himself for bagging the greatest number of pheasants at a drive in Germany.

Mr. Siebs's gratification at having the box restored to him can thus be well imagined.

The police have the matter in hand.

CANTON NEWS.

Pending Reforms.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Conlon, July 24.

The Ministry of State Affairs, in reply to the request of the Canton Governor-General to enforce a stamp duty in the province of Kwang-tung, from which the revenue would procure a large income to the Canton Government, has informed the Governor-General that the enforcement of the stamp duty is a matter that can only be decided by the Central Government.

We take the liberty of cautioning our readers to make sure, before mailing letters, that the stamps are well secured in position on the envelopes before mailing.

The gum in use on many of the stamps is of a very inferior quality. That used on the ten cent stamp is especially bad; so bad in fact that the stamps frequently curl up and fall off before the letter leaves one's hand.

That no letter on which the postage has not been paid in full will be forwarded via Sibon, should be borne in mind.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.

Tried to Steal Sleeping Man's Shoes.

Whilst an Indian watchman was asleep, a Chinese thought he would get away with his boots. He had secured one but he could not get the second the watchman wakened and caught him.

At the Police Court, this morning, the man was sent to goal for fourteen days and ordered to be kept in the stocks for four hours.

LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN BOWLS COMPETITION.

Stewart of the Police has beaten Edwards of Kowloon (last year's Champion) in the Lawn Bowls Championship Competition. Stewart and Bateman of Tai Kok are now in the prize list. Russell of Kowloon, and Hamelton of Tai Kok, Scott of Tai Kok, and Pitt of the Police, have now to determine the other two prize-takers.

ALLEY BOWLING.

A friendly match between four members of the Hongkong Club and four members of the Club Gompija took place yesterday and was won by the Hongkong Club with a margin of 210 points. Following are the scores:

Hongkong Club

Club, Germany.

J. H. Kemp 816 825 1640

J. Hooper 818 735 1553

P. Wolff 804 728 1530

O. Hutchison 760 677 1446

6199

Mr. Heijdt 757 819 1576

O. Meyer 752 780 1541

O. Wagner 789 730 1475

T. Martin 821 737 1358

5933

THE NINGPO.

War-Junk's Fresh Start for Frisco.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The "Goobon" Stowaways.

After a protracted hearing at Singapore, the case against the seventy-six Chinese who stowed away on a.s.s. "Goobon," when she lay here last, has "fizzled out," terminating in the infliction of nominal fines. Though we are no friend to the stowaway (with special reference to the Chinese brand) we do not see that any other judgment was open to the Singapore magistrate. In the first place, the Norddeutscher Company made no attempt to prosecute, and in the second (this point may be news to some of our readers) the Public Prosecutor was himself the first to show that the Chinese, having stowed away on a non-English ship could not be prosecuted in Singapore qua stowaways. Taking into consideration all the facts, we opine that the defending counsel hit the right nail when he suggested that the real delinquents were the ship's own firemen and third-class stewards.

The Position in Tibet.

There is some heart-burning in Peking, it appears, over the position of Tibet, and the belief is currently expressed—or so it is reported from native sources—that Britain means to lay hands on that country. As usual, the "Times" has some pertinent comments to make on the subject, while it is still in the air. It points out the extreme unlikelihood of China, in her disorganized state, being able to restore Chinese authority in Tibet, and hints that the time is approaching when Britain may have to reconsider

"PONGO YOU'RE WRONGO."

INTERESTING EVIDENCE IN NURSE'S ACTION.

MR. LOOKER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MISS HAMILTON.

The case was continued this morning before the Justice of the Peace, in the Summary Court, in which Miss Emma Sophia Hamilton, a trained lady nurse, is suing Mr. H. W. Looker of Messrs. Doacon, Looker and Doacon to recover \$1,000 for alleged wrongful dismissal.

Mr. Rawlinson Harris of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Looker defended in person.

The case was heard by a jury of the following:—Messrs. F. Maitland, A. R. Lowe and L. Berindongo.

Plaintiff was again in the witness box, and was cross-examined by Mr. Looker.

You told us yesterday that you did not tell Mrs. Looker that as soon as you heard she was applying for a nurse to go to the East, you were determined she should take you; you adhere to that?—Yes.

Did you tell her that you told the Norland Institute it was no use their putting the application before other nurses, because you were determined to have it?—No.

You told us yesterday that you have always received excellent testimonials, did you not?—Yes. Is that true?—Yes.

You told us it was not usual for employers to write in the testimonial book in temporary cases?—No; I said that was not always the case.

In accepting the engagement with me did you consider you were working with the Norland or not?—I considered I was working with the Norland.

But you told Mrs. Looker that you had nothing to do with the Norland?—No.

You deny that?—Yes.

And you confirmed that statement to me on one occasion; do you deny that?—Yes.

If you were working for the Norland was it not very important that you should have a written testimonial in the book at the end of every year, and on termination of any engagement?—No; at the end of every year, yes.

Excellent Testimonials.

Do you always get a testimonial when you leave a situation?—No.

But you told us you have always had excellent testimonials?—So I have.

Witness was asked as to one engagement with a Mexican lady, whom she left at New York, and from whom she had obtained no testimonial.

Why did you leave the Mexican lady?—I was obliged to do so by a friend of the Norland Institute in New York.

Why did you leave her?—Because it was not safe to go to Mexico with a Mexican lady.

Why?—There was a great deal of trouble in Mexico at the time.

No other reason?—She had already threatened me twice.

What had she threatened to do?—She threatened to stab me twice.

Because you wished to have your own way over her with regard to the child?—Not at all.

Did you appeal to the husband when the wife threatened to stab you?—No.

Witness explained that the reason why she did not obtain a testimonial was because her book was stowed away in her baggage.

Took the Full Course.

Continuing in reply to questions about the training course, plaintiff said she took the full course except for music. A month after she left the institute drawing was also included.

I put it to you that you told Mrs. Looker that part of the course was drawing. You were given a book with pictures on one side which you had to copy on the other, to show that you were able to teach the child, and you used to take them home, and trace them?—No; there was no drawing; they were printed through for sewing.

Did you tell Mrs. Looker that order was a thing you could never carry out and that she was a friend to another privately.

His Lordship saw no legal objection, but Mr. Harris urged that it was a breach of etiquette.

His Lordship allowed the letter to be put, Mr. Looker proposing to rend the correspondence in his opening.

Mr. Looker:—Touching the letter incident, do you suggest I had any improper intention or motive?—No.

Do you suggest it was done otherwise than by inadvertence or accident?—No.

Now, you told us that on several occasions you had to pay your own tram fare?—Yes.

How many?—I paid my fare when I went out to East Point. No; before that, when Mrs. Looker took the child and me down to the town to do some shopping, I paid it when I went to the Gymkhana and when I took the child to a christening, and I paid it when Mrs. Looker took the child and me down to the park.

His Lordship:—The gardens?—Yes.

Mr. Looker:—Is it not a fact that, on arrival in Hongkong, Mrs. Looker offered you a nurse's ticket and you refused it?—No.

Do you stand there and say it is not true?—Yes.

And you said you preferred to pay for your own ticket?—No.

I put it to you, you refused to have a nurse's ticket because you thought it derogatory?—No.

And that those occasions when you paid your own fare were chiefly occasions when you went on your own pleasure?—I went with the child.

Did not ask to be Paid Back. Did you ever ask to be paid back the fare?—Under the circumstances I could not.

I ask you, did you or did you not?—Mrs. Looker asked me to bring the money to pay for my own fare.

Did you ever ask to be paid back the tram fare?—No.

Referring to the matter of drilling classes, at Mrs. Looker's house, plaintiff admitted that remuneration was offered her for the extra work, but she refused it.

Why did you tell the jury that the suggestion came from Mrs. Looker and you got no increase of salary? Why did you say that? Your object was to make out that you had been badly treated because you had not been given an increase?—Not at all; it was one of the many things I did willingly.

Taking plaintiff through the particulars, questions were addressed to her relating to an incident on a launch. The allegation was that the plaintiff reproved the child for eating something given her by Mrs. Looker.

Do you say that your conduct was not rude or insolent?—No.

I put it to you that it was so rude and insolent that it made everybody uncomfortable and a dead silence followed; is that true?—No.

An Interesting Development.

Plaintiff denied that she ever said the agreement was worthless as she signed it under protest. It was also untrue that, at the same interview, when the above was supposed to be said, she said that her grievance was that of being overworked but of the tone in which Mrs. Looker spoke to her.

The conversation took place in Mrs. Looker's bedroom. This all happened after the operation that Mrs. Looker underwent.

This afternoon an interesting development took place in the office. The parties had come back into court after the adjournment when the solicitors concerned were summoned to the judge's room by the clerk of the court.

After His Lordship and the solicitors had been in chambers for about half an hour the plaintiff was sent for.

At 2.50 p.m. all parties returned, no settlement having been arrived at.

You say you always complied with Mrs. Looker's wishes?—Yes.

Then how do you account for the friction which existed over all the time you were in Hongkong?—I don't attempt to explain it.

I put it to you that the friction was because you did not comply with her desires?—No.

"A Breach of Etiquette."

Later an interesting point occurred when Mr. Looker put a letter to the plaintiff, written to him by Mr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Harris pointed out that the letter was written as from one to another, privately.

THE H. N. KONG TELEGRAPH

"WHEN IN DOUBT PLAY TRUMPS."

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say that nothing was wrong with that case again Sir W. B. Peat would have difficult decisions to make.

You told us yesterday you were perfectly strong and had no nerves?—I said I was not suffering from nerves but I had nerves in the throat and the eyes.

Did you assure Mrs. Looker before sailing in London, that you were perfectly strong and had nothing the matter with you?—Yes.

And were you perfectly well and had nothing the matter with you all the time you were in Hongkong?—I was well except when Dr. Harston came to see me. Loss of Sleep and Worry.

Wore you not at one time suffering strongly from nerves?—I don't know whether you would call it nerves, I was suffering from loss of sleep and worry.

Did you not say that a person suffering from nerves was not fit to have the care of the child as it must have a reactionary effect on the child?—I meant hysterical nerves; hysteria.

Continuing, plaintiff denied the child went to bed crying because she had told her she would have toothache because she had not cleaned her teeth after eating a cherry.

The incident in question was when the child, after having her teeth cleaned, ate an olive given her by her mother. Plaintiff said "you have been eating something, I can smell it." The child burst out crying and asked if she would have toothache.

Plaintiff reassured her that she would not. She denied that she constantly forced the child to eat carrots, turnips, macaroni and spinach, or that her persistence in this was the cause of friction between herself and Mrs. Looker.

She had never told Mrs. Looker she had no business to interfere.

With regard to the clothing of the child, she wanted to put on more clothing as the weather got colder on arrival in Hongkong, but Mrs. Looker did not think it necessary.

However, plaintiff did put a sweater on the child. (Proceeding.)

MR. BOTTOMLEY'S BANKRUPTCY.

A meeting of Mr. Horatio Bottomley's creditors was held at Bankruptcy Buildings on June 20 for the purpose of appointing a trustee of his estate.

Mr. E. Leadam Hough, Senior Official Receiver, in the chair, said that the meeting had become necessary in consequence of Mr. Bottomley having been adjudged bankrupt since the conclusion of the public examination.

Mr. Harry Dade, on behalf of Mrs. Curtis, the largest creditor, moved that Sir W. B. Peat, chartered accountant, be appointed trustee of the estate.

Mr. Bell objected to the appointment of Sir W. B. Peat as trustee on the ground that he was auditor of John Bull (Limited), and Mrs. Bull (Limited), and as such was in an equivocal position as regarded the bankrupt's estate.

He was also a trustee of another creditor of the bankrupt's—namely, the Charing Cross Bank—and there would be difficult questions arising between the estate of the Charing Cross Bank and that of the bankrupt. There was every likelihood of a reconstruction of John Bull (Limited), and Mrs. Bull (Limited), and in

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LADY MAY'S AT HOME, 4.30 p.m.

Saturday, July 27.

V. R. C. Fete.

Wednesday, July 31.

General Meeting, Messrs. Goo. Fenwick and Co., Ltd., Noon.

Thursday, Aug. 1.

Trooping of colours by K.O.Y.L.L., Morden Day.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., half yearly meeting.

Lady May's at Home, 4.30 p.m.

Saturday, August 17.

Fourth Gymkhana Meeting.

Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
"EMPEROR LINE."

Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.

"Monteagle" ... Satur. Aug. 3 "Allan Line" Aug. 30.
"E. of India" ... Aug. 24 "E. of Britain" Sept. 20.
"E. of Japan" ... Sept. 14 "Allan Line" Oct. 11.

All steamers leave Hongkong at 6 p.m.

To Vancouver, B.C., calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C. Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the world. For further information, Map, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to:

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier).

82

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
For Steamship
On
TIENTSIN v. WIE WEI...CHIPSHING"..... Friday, 26th July, Noon
MANILA YUENSANG"..... Saturday, 27th July, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI CHOYSANG"..... Sunday, 28th July, D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG) KUTSANG"..... Wednesday, 31st July, Noon
A. CALCUTTA)
SHANGHAI, KOBE & FOOKSANG"..... Thursday, 1st Aug. Noon.
MOJI LOONGSANG"..... Saturday, 3rd Aug., 2 p.m.
MANILA
RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).
The steamers "Kubang," "Nanhang" and "Fookhang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Leisang" and "Kunisang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Moji and Kobe and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 10 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Cheloo-Tientsin, via Chingwatoa.
Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kud a, Lashad Darr, Simpura, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Lubuan.
For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.** General Managers. Telephone No. 215.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
For Steamers
On
LONDON, LEITH & PEMBROKESHIRE ... About 10th Aug.
ANTWERP
SHANGHAI, NANKIN, DEN OF CLAMIS"..... 25th
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA)
LONDON, LEITH & CARMARTHENSHIRE"..... 3rd Sept
ANTWERP
SHANGHAI, KOBE & FLINTSHIRE"..... 20th Sept.
YOKOHAMA

DO NOT CARRY PASSENGERS.
These steamers have superior accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated midships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is particularly directed to the moderate fares charged.
For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.** AGENTS.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO, AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON CANTON TO HONGKONG

THURSDAY, 25th JULY.

10.00 p.m. "FATSHAN" 6.00 p.m. "KINSHAN".
These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mail, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. & 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 A.M. & 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 28th JULY.

The Company's Steamship, "SUI AN".

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 A.M. Departure from Macao at 6 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 6 P.M.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 6 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 580 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Company.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOTEL MANSIONS (FIRST FLOOR).

Opposite the Blake Pier.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamers and Displacement	Sailing Dates
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SHANGHAI, PEKING, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE & SEATTE	KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sonnet, T. 10,000 AKI MARU, Capt. H. Kon, T. 12,000	WEDNESDAY, 31st July, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 14th Aug., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTE via KENICHO, SHAM, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YAMADA	SSADO MARU, Capt. Okamoto, T. 12,500 YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, T. 12,500	TUESDAY, 30th July, at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 13th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. Sakino, T. 7,000 NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, T. 9,600	FRIDAY, 2nd Aug., at Noon. FRIDAY, 9th Aug., at Noon.
BOMBAY & SINGAPORE & COLOMBO via KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. K. Soeda, T. 12,000 KAGA MARU, Capt. Tabun, T. 12,000 NIKKO MARU, Capt. N. Yagi, T. 9,600	FRIDAY, 26th July, 26th July, 31st July WEDNESDAY, 31st July, 31st July, 31st July WEDNESDAY, 31st July, 31st July, 31st July
SHANGHAI & KOBE	KIRIN MARU, Capt. Doguchi, T. 4,000	MONDAY, 29th July.
SHANGHAI & MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. T. Noguchi, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 31st July

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

On 9th only.

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular fortnightly service between Kobe and Calcutta via Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:
S.S. CEYLON MARU..... Tons 6,000..... Saturday, 27th July.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.
1st class \$136	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class \$ 81	\$ 75	\$ 65	\$ 67

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.

For further information apply to

Telephone Nos. 232 & 1241.

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LOG BOOK.

The New Canadian Pacific Railway
Hotel in Vancouver.

Contracts have been awarded for the erection of the new C.P.R. Hotel in Vancouver, which entail before it is completed in its entirety, an expenditure of three million dollars. The work is complicated by the fact that the hotel will be erected on the site of the present building, the business of which will be carried on throughout the operations. The old building will be underpinned, and the excavations for the foundations as well as the foundations themselves, will be completed before the actual work of demolition of the superstructure is commenced. As soon as the foundations are finished, the construction of the wing next to Opera House Lane will be rushed. This will be used in conjunction with the old building for hotel business, and as soon as the ground floor of the main wing is finished, it will be covered with a temporary roof and used. Then the old building will be torn down.

The main block will be of ten stories, and provision is made for extending the building to fifteen or sixteen stories, the matter now being the subject of negotiations with the civic sumptuous style. For instance in the ladies' loggias on the Georgia Street side, prominent artists will be set to work to paint the walls in the Italian Renaissance style. The dining-room is planned to be the finest on the continent—no less—and there will be a concert room having a seating capacity of 600, which may be used for a ballroom. On Granville street there will be six first-class merchant shops, and a bar one hundred feet long. There will be 600 rooms in the building when it is of six stories, and 900 when it is completed to its full height of 16 stories. The main wing and power plant, for which the contract has now been awarded, will cost \$1,500,000.

Freight Rates on Japan Tea.

The question of the Pacific freight rates on tea, which has been pending for a long time, has now ended by the Japanese shipping companies withdrawing from the Conference, as far as this part of the carrying trade is concerned. On Monday, the 9th instant, Mr. Sakawa, Director of the Mercantile Marine Bureau, invited the representatives of the Japanese shipping companies concerned to meet him for a discussion on the matter.

The steamship companies were represented by officials from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and Otsuka Shōsen Kaisha, and the ten shippers by Mr. Otani, Chairman of the Central Board of Tea Guilds. At this meeting it was agreed to abolish the rebate system in so far as the shipment of tea is concerned, and to reduce the freight by as much as the rebate which was formerly allowed. In future, therefore, tea is to be carried on the Japanese vessels at the rate of \$8.50, instead of the former \$8.50. This new rate is to come into effect from to-day, the 10th instant. The rebates on the tea already shipped are to be paid at the convenience of the shipping companies concerned.

The "Asahi" states that the foreign tea merchants, who were formerly inclined to side with the foreign steamship lines, now seem disposed to avail themselves of the facilities provided by the Japanese companies. In these circumstances, it is thought that the foreign shipping companies will reduce their rates to the level of the Japanese companies.

Yangtze-Trade Freights.

The principal lines engaged in traffic on the Yangtze have come to an agreement whereby freights will be raised 30 per cent. all round. No rebates will be granted on Bills of Lading and negotiations are reported to be in progress for a similar rise in passenger rates on the lines.

Decrease in Dalny's Export Trade.

The export trade from Dalny for the month of June showed a considerable falling off, only three foreign steamers having entered the port during the month. The total amount exported was 1,000 tons, being about 5,000 tons less than the exports for the month of May.

VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

European Ports.

Destination.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Delta	P. & O. Co.	3 August, Noon
London, Rotterdam and Antwerp, &c.	Pomberkeshire	J. M. & Co.	6 August, about
do do do	Florist Budlow	H. A. L.	13 August
do do do	Brigavia	H. A. L.	5 September
do do do	Suvia	H. A. L.	11 September
do do do	Goldfels	H. A. L.	23 August
do do do	Kauno Maru	N. Y. K.	31 July
do do do	Silesia	H. A. L.	7 August
do do do	Silesia	S. W. & Co.	31 July

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

New York	Atholl	J. & Co.	23 August, about
do	Ambria	H. A. L.	31 August, about
New York, via Suez Canal	Ioverclyde	S. T. & Co.	10 Sept., about
Boston and New York	Indragiri	J. M. & Co.	30 July, about
do	Indramayo	S. T. & Co.	30 July
do	Kansas	Bank Line	9 August
San Francisco, etc	Tenyu Maru	T. K. K.	20 August
San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan	Nile	P. M. Co.	30 July, 1 p.m.
San Francisco via Keelung and Japan, &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	6 August, 1 p.m.
Seattle via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	5 August
Mexico, Peru, Chili via Japan	Buyo Maru	T. K. K.	4 October
Mexican, Peruvian & Chilean via Japan	Kiyo Maru	T. K. K.	6 August, Noon
Victoria, and Tacoma via Japan	Seattle Maru	O. S. K.	8 August
Victoria and Seattle via Shanghai and Japan	Sade Maru	N. Y. K.	30 July
do do do do	Seattle Maru	O. S. K.	8 August, 1 p.m.
Vicorin, B.C. & Tacoma via Keelung, &c.	Montoaglo	O. S. K.	17 August, 1 p.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of India	C. P. R. Co.	3 August, 6 p.m.
do do do	Empress of India	C. P. R. Co.	24 August, 6 p.m.

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Yawata Maru	N. Y. K.	2 August, Noon
do do do	Coblenz	M. & Co.	10 August, 9 a.m.

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Charibon, Samarang, &c.	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Tjimahi	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	Middle of August
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kutsang	J. M. & Co.	27 July, Noon
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon, and Calcutta	Ceylon Maru	N. Y. K.	27 July
Yokohama and Kobe	Iola	J. M. & Co.	27 July, Noon
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	Vorwaerts	S. W. & Co.	31 July, about
Japan	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	F. half August
do	Tjimanoek	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tjipanau	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Kobe and Yokohama	Nikkou Maru	N. Y. K.	31 July, Noon
Kobe and Moji	Kaga Maru	N. Y. K.	31 July, 5 p.m.
Manila	Arratoon Apear	D. S. & Co.	29 July
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Yuensang	J. M. & Co.	27 July, 2 p.m.
do do do	Zafiro	S. T. & Co.	3 August, 2 p.m.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Rubi	S. T. & Co.	30 July, 4 p.m.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Tean	B. & S.	30 July, 4 p.m.
Tientsin	Hujohow	B. & S.	27 July, 4 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Obipshing	J. M. & Co.	26 June, Noon
Swatow, Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	26 July, 11 a.m.
Foochow via Swatow and Amoy	Foochow	B. & S.	20 July, 4 p.m.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo Maru	O. S. K.	31 July, Noon
Shanghai and Kobe	Daiji Maru	O. S. K.	28 July, Noon
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Kirin Maru	N. Y. K.	29 July
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Fooksang	J. M. & Co.	1 August, Noon
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Bombay Maru	N. Y. K.	31 July
do do do	Yeddo	A. N. & Co.	29 July
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nippon	A. N. & Co.	20 August, about
Shanghai	Doa of Glamis	J. M. & Co.	23 August, about
do	Bohemia	S. W. & Co.	4 August
do	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Linan	B. & S.	27 July, M'night
do	Yingchow	B. & S.	27 July, M'night
do	Aroadia	P. & O. Co.	1 August, about
do	Choysang	J. M. & Co.	26 July, Noon

THE LAST WORD

IN PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE CENT PER WORD!

FOR EACH INSERTION

IF YOU HAVE A HOUSE TO LET.
IF YOU DESIRE TO RENT A HOUSE.
IF YOU REQUIRE ROOMS.
IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO LET ROOMS.
IF YOU WANT AN EMPLOYEE.
IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF A POSITION.
IF YOU HAVE LOST ANYTHING.
IF YOU HAVE FOUND ANYTHING.

ADVERTISE IN THE "TELEGRAPH"

ONE CENT PER WORD!

FOR EACH INSERTION

ADVERTISE AND WATCH RESULTS.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

Eastern Extension.

List of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Office at Hongkong:

Evans Customs, from London

Sub. Changquan Manwoo, from

Habana. Changquan Manwoo, from

Bert, J. B. Changquan Manwoo, from

Baldwin, Mr. and Ichoneo, F.

Mrs. Win Changquan Manwoo, from

Charette, da Changquan Manwoo, from

Dorina, John H. Changquan Manwoo, from

Dickhoff, F. A. Changquan Manwoo, from

Duncan, J. Changquan Manwoo, from

Guthrie, G. L. Changquan Manwoo, from

Howkey, Mrs. Changquan Manwoo, from

Kachler, O. Changquan Manwoo, from

Per a.s. Lutzow, arrived 24th July, from London, &c.

Chong Sam Kwee Twee, Mr. &

MARKET PRICES.

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Admiralty	Despatch-boat	1,700	4	2,000	Comdr. C. L. Lambe	Weihaiwei
Atlas	Admiralty tug	615	—	1,400	Master West	Hongkong
Bramble	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. B. E. Pritchard	Kiukiu
Britomart	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. W. H. Darwell	Hankow
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. Williams	Hankow
Cambrian	2nd class cruiser	4,380	10	7,000	Capt. J. E. Drummond	Weihaiwei
Cherub	Water tank and tug	300	—	340	Master W. Smith	Hongkong
Olio	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. R. Veale	Canton
Defence	—	—	—	—	Captain H. Bruce M.V.O.	Weihaiwei
Fame	Torpedo-boat destroyer	340	6	5,700	Lt.-Com. H. S. Monroe	Hongkong
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Capt. C. F. Corbett M.V.O.	Shanghai
Handy	Torpedo boat destroyer	205	6	4,000	Lt.-Com. F. G. Brickenden	West River
Janus	Torpedo-boat destroyer	320	6	3,900	Lt.-Com. W. G. O. Maxwell	Hongkong
Kont	Armoured cruiser	9,800	14	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt C.S.I.	Kobe
Kinsella	River gunboat	616	—	1,200	Lt.-Com. H. Marryatt	Hankow
Merlin	Surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Capt. F. O. C. Pasco	Lebanu
Minotaur	Armoured cruiser	14,000	—	27,000	Capt. G. O. Cayley	Hongkong
Monmouth	Armoured cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. B. H. F. Birtleot	Weihaiwei
Moorehead	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. G. P. Leith	Hongkong
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,800	—	22,000	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.	Weihaiwei
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	—	240	Lt.-Comdr. M. Murray	Yangtse
Otter	Torpedo-boat	385	5	8,300	Comdr. F. I. Mitchell	Weihaiwei
Pegasus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. N. Luxmoor	Hongkong
Prometheus	3rd class cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. E. J. G. Mackinnon	Weihaiwei
Ribble	T.B.D.	500	6	1,400	Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archdale	Hongkong
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. A. Dixon	West River
Rosario	Depotship for Submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt.-Com. I. S. Hilton	West River
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtse
Snipe	River gunboat	85	2	240	Gunner E. J. Trille	Hongkong
Taku	Torpedo boat destroyer	305	—	8,000	Comdr. C. J. Eyres	Hongkong
Tamar	Receiving ship	4,650	6	—	Lt.-Com. H. R. N. Ottrott	Chungkiang
Tesi	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. H. R. N. Ottrott	Hankow
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. H. R. N. Ottrott	Weihaiwei
Uk	T.B.D.	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Com. H. R. N. Ottrott	Weihaiwei
Virago	Torpedo-boat destroyer	300	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. H. D. Adair-Hall	Weihaiwei
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	620	—	450	Lt.-Com. F. A. Reyna	Singapore
Welland	T.B.D.	590	—	5,700	Lt.-Com. C. Seymour	Shanghai
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	360	5	5,900	Lt.-Com. G. B. Hartford	Weihaiwei
Widgeon	Gunboat	195	2	800	Comdr. J. C. Borrett	Kiating
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtse
W. Harb's	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Com. G. F. Mulock	Hankow
Flagship of Admiral Sir A. L. Winslow, K.C.B., O.V.O., C.M.G. ^{en route}						
Submarines:						
No. 30	Lieut.-Comdr. Godfrey Herbert	—	—	—	—	—
No. 37	Lieut.-Comdr. A. A. L. Fenner	—	—	—	—	—
No. 38	Lieut.-Comdr. J. R. A. Codrington	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. 035	Lieut.-Comdr. Woodward	—	—	—	West River	West River
T.B. 036	Lieut.-Comdr. Murphy	—	—	—	West River	West River
T.B. 037	Lieut.-Comdr. Nicol	—	—	—	West River	West River
T.B. 038	Lieut.-Comdr. Seymour	—	—	—	West River	West River
AMERICAN.						
A-2	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign. M. J. Murry	Olivier
A-4	—	—	—	—	Lieut. E. D. McWhorter	—
A-6	—	—	—	—	Ensign J. O. Van de Carr	—
A-7	—	—	—	—	Ensign C. M. Yates	—
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,430	10	7,500	Commander M. L. Bristol	Yangtse River
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. C. S. Graves	Yangtse River
Barry	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. R. Hill	Canton
Callao	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. S. W. Cake	Yangtse River
Chauncey	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. F. J. Fletcher	Shanghai
Cincinnati	Protected cruiser	3,183	11	10,000	Com. S. S. Robinson	Olongapo
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign J. L. Oswald	Yangtse River
Dæcatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. H. I. Green	Yangtse River
Eleazar	Gunboat	620	4	600	Lt. Com. V. S. Houston	Olongapo
Elmer	Gunboat	1,302	8	1,988	Com. R. H. Jackson	Yangtse River
Helen	Tender-submarine	1,900	6	1,100	Chief Gun. J. Mitchell	Yangtse River
Mohican	Monitor	3,909	6	3,900	Lieut. E. P. Svarz	Swatow
Monadnock	Monitor	4,084	4	5,244	Com. H. A. Wiley	So. P. Waters
Montgomery	Gunboat	213	8	250	Lieut. C. A. Woodruff	—
Pampanga	Gunboat	854	2	1,600	Lieut. S. W. Wallace	Hongkong
Piscataqua	Sou. going tug	3,085	—	—	Lieut. R. V. Lowe	Shanghai
Pompey	Repair ship	3,085	2	203	Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld	Yangtse River
Quirios	Cruiser	4,360	14	1,800	Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell	Cruising
Rainbow	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. E. D. Washburn, Jr.	Ichang
Samoa	Armored cruiser	8,115	14	17,401	Com. H. A. Bispham	Wuchang
Saratoga	Gunboat	370	8	203	Ensign H. A. McClure	Yangtse River
Villalobos	Gunboat	1,302	8	1,804	Commander W. A. Elgar	Hongkong
Wilmington	Tug	462	—	650	Chief Boatsw. P. E. Radcliffe	—
Wompatuck	Flagship of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Asiatic Fleet.	—	—	—	—	—
Flagship of Rear Admiral Joseph A. M. Murdoch, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Asiatic Fleet.						
VESSELS TEMPORARILY ON ASIATIC STATION.						
Buffalo	Transport	8,000	6	3,600	Comdr. C. M. Stone	Swatow
Colorado	Armored cruiser	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. W. A. Gill	Olongapo
California	Armored cruiser	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. A. S. Halstead	Olongapo
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flagship of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southland	GERMAN.	3,600	22	13,500	Capt. v. Restorff	Tsingtau
Gneisenau	Armoured cruiser	11,800	36	20,000	Captain v. Ussar	Tsingtau
Iltis	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Shanghai
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Vanslow	Tsingtau
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Behncke	Tsingtau
Luchs	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Bendemann	Tsingtau
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Morsberger	Tsingtau
Otter	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Jantzen	Yangtse River
Soharbor	Flagship	11,800	36	20,000	Capt. Rosing	Yangtse River
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. Lt. Berenberg	Tsingtau
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Oblt. z. S. Claussen	Tsingtau
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Lupper	Tsingtau
Taiguan	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lt. Frhr. Fuchs	Canton
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Oblt. z. S. Prinz	Shanghai
FRENCH.						
Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	Capt. Vergos	Japan
Kleber	Armoured cruiser	9,700	12	19,600	Capt. Gourts	Tsingtau
Locoide	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieut. Vandier	Hankow
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. Dordet	Canton
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. de Gerville	Tongka
Pelio	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Collin	Tsingtau
Dondard de Léguie	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Dupuy Dutemps	Tohong-kin
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Boluix	Saigon
Prote	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Guillaume-Louis	Saigon
Styx	Armored gunboat	1,798	10	1,700	Lieut. Guillaume-Louis	Saigon
Fronde	Destroyer	350	7	303	Lieut. Auriol	Saigon
d'Iberville	Destroyer	130	7	300	Capt. de Frigate Romieux	Saigon
Pistole	Destroyer	307	6	300	Comdr. de Marquessac	Saigon
Mousquet	Destroyer	—	—	—	—	—
Manche	Surveying-ship	1,025	10	9,000	Com. Voinin	Saigon

COMMERCIAL

To Sail

Sensational Rise in Philippine Hemp.

Fine hemp has made a sensational advance in price that has carried the market to the highest levels of more than six years and is bringing a flow of golden dollars for the planters of the Philippines. The upward movement, says the "Manila Times" of July 18, began three weeks ago and apparently was not anticipated by many of the leaders in the local trade. It was followed by a series of sharp rises, and to-day the market is strong and buoyant with every prospect of climbing to still higher levels.

Three weeks ago good current was selling at P18.50; to-day it commands P22. In the same period midway has climbed from P16.25 to P20. Fair current of United States quality went from P12.50 to P15, and fair current United Kingdom quality from P8.75 to P10 in the three weeks that the market has been bounding upward.

All the hemp that is reaching the market is being promptly bought at these figures and production for the year is far ahead of that of last year. To July 14, 1911 the production was 710,000 bales; on that day of this year it was 760,000 bales, a load of an even 50,000 bales.

The conditions that have contributed to the sensational rise do not appear to be clearly understood here. There is some indication that American buyers anticipate a shortage in production, and it is manifest that the drought throughout the Philippines has had a tendency to strengthen this belief. But production is heavier than last year and there is as yet no indication that the drought has affected the supply.

Several of the large local dealers are buying and all the good hemp that is offered is being taken. The coarse and common grades of hemp have not been materially affected by the rise and their prices have only made fractional advances.

Speaking of the situation one well known dealer said: "I cannot tell what causes have contributed to the remarkable advance, but it is clear that the market is strong and buoyant and all the fine hemp, and especially those for consumption in the United States, are being bought as quickly as they are offered. The belief that there is to be a shortage in production, and the local drought, have evidently contributed to produce the conditions that now exist. The quality of our hemp runs in cycles or spots, but just now a considerable amount of good hemp is being produced. The coarse hemp has got slow in price that the coarse planters realized it was not worth while to get them out and that it was worth while to strip good hemp. The provincial buyers and dealers have also been helping out by insisting on better qualities, and we can see the result of their work and influence."

Stock Exchange Reform.

The Shanghai Stock Exchange is not the only institution that has felt the need for reorganization after the rubber boom of 1910, says the "N. China Daily News." The London Stock Exchange has been busy for nearly two years reforming itself, although the need in that instance was not so urgent as was the case with Shanghai. For a considerable time the committee was drafting reforms, and it drafted new rules. On a recent date certain rules were put before members for approval, and "80 per cent. of the whole body of members were against the rules." It looks as if, in some cases at least, things are better managed in Shanghai.

Straits Finances.

The finances of the Straits Settlements continue to be satisfactory, and the report for 1911 shows an increase of \$2,308,785 over the estimate of revenue of \$9,100,436. The actual expenditure was \$9,055,380, as compared with the estimate of \$8,846,208. The excess of revenue over expenditure in 1911 was \$2,233,832, and the balance in favour of the Colony on January 1, 1912 was \$7,203,145.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE STEAMSHIP

"DILWARA." Capt. W. J. Bush, p., will be despatched for the above to TO-MORROW, the 26th July, at Noon.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

(Arriving 20 days.)

The Steamer leaves about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Kobe (Inland Sea), returning via Moji, providing a stay of 6 to 8 days in Japan.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer. Fare for round trip \$120.

For further particulars, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1912. [562]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LTD.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1912. [562]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Bangkok, Madras, and Mauritius.

THE STEAMSHIP

"GREGORY APGAR."

Capt. J. E. Drisko, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 27th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1912. [562]

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

THE STEAMSHIP

"INDRAGHURI."

Capt. W. E. Kelway, will be despatched as above on 30th July.

This steamer has superior accommodation for a limited number of silicon passengers. Fare to Boston or New York £10.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1912. [567]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA-LINIE FOR NEW YORK

THE STEAMSHIP

"AMBIA."

Capt. W. Fuchs, will be despatched as above on or about the 31st August, 1912.

For freight apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1912. [564]

AMERICAN & MANCHURIA LINE.

(Bucknall Steamship Lines, Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

THE STEAMSHIP

"KANAS."

Captain R. Linklater, will be despatched from this Port on or about the 9th August.

For Freight and further particulars apply to THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1912. [549]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

With liberty to call at the Malaya Coast.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM BURTONON,

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "ATHOLL" On or about 23rd August.

S.S. "DACRE" On or about 1st September.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1912. [525]

Hongkong-New York.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malaya Coast.)

S.S. "INVEROLYDE"

on or about 10th September, 1912.

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOME & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1912. [587]

Public Companies

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

AN Interim Dividend of Two Dollars

per share for the six months ending 30th June will be payable on MONDAY, 24th July on which date Warrants may be obtained.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be closed from SATURDAY, the 20th July to MONDAY, the 23rd July, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHSCOTT,

Acting Secretary to the

Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.

General Agents for the

WEST POINT BUILDING

Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1912. [600]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LTD.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1912. [600]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of

Lading to Bangkok, Madras, and

Mauritius.

THE STEAMSHIP

"GREGORY APGAR."

Capt. J. E. Drisko, will be despatched

for the above ports on SATURDAY,

the 27th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1912. [562]

THE STEAMSHIP

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tion for a limited number of silicon

passengers. Fare to Boston or New

York £10.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1912. [567]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA-LINIE

FOR NEW YORK

THE STEAMSHIP

"AMBIA."

Capt. W. Fuchs, will be despatched

as above on or about the 31st August,

1912.

For freight apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1912. [564]

THE STEAMSHIP

"KANAS."

Captain R. Linklater, will be despatched

from this Port on or about the 9th August,

1912.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1912. [549]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

With liberty to call at the

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PROPOSED SAILING FROM BURTONON,

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S.S. "ATHOLL" On or about 23rd August.

S.S. "DACRE" On or about 1st September.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1912. [525]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1912. [518]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE

HONGKONG AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1912. [522]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1912. [595]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1912. [595]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1912. [595]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CORRESPONDENCE:

[The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

"ANOTHER INJUSTICE"

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".

Sir.—Another injustice, not to Ireland, but to a firm with an Irish name. Your reporter at the Police Court yesterday must have mixed drinks on his way down. The case referred to is the Sanitary Board v Kelly & Walsh.

Re the first paragraph of the report, the ordinary reader is likely to think it concerned our premises at York Buildings, Chater Road, but it concerns a different neighbourhood altogether.

Re the second paragraph, I am reported to say that I thought the Landlord was responsible. Nothing of the kind. The Inspector said he thought this was so, but I accepted responsibility for Kelly & Walsh. The defence set up was of an entirely different character and cannot be detailed here as the matter is closed. The verdict was "Dismissed with a caution." My own idea of a verdict would be "Dismissed with a caution to the Sanitary Dept." For being too dignified to answer, by letter or visit, of Inspector, correspondence in May last asking for details as to what they exactly required when we were anxious to meet their demands.

For sending out a summons when the work had already been in hand for 2 or 3 days; work having been started the day after the Inspector first saw the Manager of K. & W.

For not condemning the Police Courts as pestiferous miserable holes not fit for human beings whilst condemning premises really superior, as in this case. Of course the Sanitary Official is not absolutely altogether free from worry. He can worry other people to his heart's content because he has all the majesty of the Hongkong Government behind him. But at the same time I dare say some people worry him with complaints about other people. For instance some busy-bodies would like to close all public latrines. They forget that if this course was adopted it would drive the Chinese labouring public into the public streets. With apologies for troubling you

Yours faithfully,
G. H. May (of Kelly & Walsh Ltd.)
Hongkong, July 25, 1912.

P. S. I notice your esteemed contemporaries the "Daily Press" and the "S. C. Morning Post" have apparently had the indecency to copy from your report as they have made the same error re the defence. I hope they will have the decency to refute it after seeing this letter.

THE JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN BIRTHDAY SHILLING FUND.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".

Sir.—At a Meeting of the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils held on Saturday last, it was decided to start locally a branch of the above Fund, with Sir Paul Chater as Hon. Treasurer.

All Hongkong residents are invited to contribute, fifty cents being taken as the equivalent of one shilling.

Those who are willing to contribute are requested to sign their names on one of the lists which will be found at the following places: the Hongkong Bank, the Chartered Bank, the Mercantile Bank, the Hongkong Hotel, the Peak Hotel, Messrs. Brewer & Co., Messrs. Falconer & Co., Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., and Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.

The sums collected will be forwarded to London, with the names of subscribers, to be devoted to any purpose which Mr. Chamberlain may select.—Yours faithfully,

H. E. Pollock,
Hon. Secretary.
5 Queen's Road 25th July, 1912.

Automatic Telephony in Shanghai.

The automatic system of telephony, recently adopted by the General Post Office, London, is being demonstrated at the Office of the Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company, Limited, 6 Peking Road, Shanghai, between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

GOEBEN STOWAWAYS.

Lights Sentences After Lengthy Trial.

The case against the Chinese stowaways from the German mail steamer Goeben came to a very tame termination at Singapore on the 18th inst. The charge against each of the seventy-six men involved was that he conspired with some members of the Goeben's crew to import himself and his companions into the Colony in a manner contrary to the Chinese Immigration Ordinance. Mr. Seth, D.P.P., prosecuted and Mr. Everitt defended. The proceedings were watched by Mr. Perkins on behalf of the Norddeutscher Lloyd.

Continuing the hearing of evidence, Mr. de Souza, of the Chinese Protectorate, was called. He stated that he boarded the Goeben on her arrival in Singapore on June 17 and assisted in searching the ship for stowaways who were reported to be on board. He went with Dr. Brooke and Mr. Pencock to the third class compartments. The last cabin to which they went was locked, so witness asked a steward for the key. After waiting a few moments, a fat Chinese came up with a key but said that nobody was within the cabin. Mr. Pencock insisted on the door being opened and eight Chinese were found inside. None of the men had tickets. They were taken to the main deck where a number of other Chinese who had been found secreted in other parts of the ship were placed.

No Charge Brought by N.D.L.

Cross-examined by Mr. Everitt: All the Chinese admitted not having tickets but they all said they had paid sums varying between \$30 and \$40 for the passage. No charge was preferred by the steamship company or the agents.

Mr. Seth pointed out that the Chinese could not be prosecuted as stowaways because the Goeben was not a British ship.

Mr. S. E. Francis, boarding officer, Marine Department, described the finding of the Chinese in the coal bunkers. He said he was first shown bunkers full of coal and the head fireman tried to put him off searching. He called for a European engineer and was conducted to another bunker which was empty of coal. He had some difficulty in getting through the door as the people who were inside had been sitting against the door to prevent an entrance being effected. There were electric lights in the bunker covered over with pieces of cloth, and 50 Chinese were found hidden against the bulkhead. They all had their sleeping mats.

Had given Money to Hongkong Lodging House Keepers.

Mr. Everitt submitted that no overt act of conspiracy had been proved against the accused. They had paid money to the lodging-house keepers at Hongkong. They were allowed to walk about the ship as ordinary passengers. The only thing that could be said was that the cabin was locked from the outside and the court was asked to infer from that that there was a conspiracy. He suggested that the men could not be charged under the section, the whole *raison d'être* of which was to ensure that coolies should not be brought down on rotten ships. The Crown had adopted the attitude of whipping the small dog because they could not kick the master. Could the court have any doubt that the people who ought to be charged were the firemen, and third class stewards, and if the inspection was carried out in the same way on German ships as on British ships, then the first officer also? It must be obvious to the veriest child that that was not the first time that German mail steamers had been used for that purpose, whether with or without the cognisance of the ship's officers. A weaker case or a more extraordinary straining of the law because the Crown had allowed the chief offender to go, was never before a court.

His Worship convicted the accused and fined the cabin passengers \$2 each and those from the bunkers \$1, the two men who had given evidence at the first hearing being exempted.—*Hongkong Times*.

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe. Letters for this route should be superscribed via Siberia.

The Parcel Post to the Chinese provinces of Hubei and Hunan is now resumed.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London	Due Shanghai
July 8	July 20
July 6	July 22

MAILS DUE.

English, Yedo, 26th inst.
One and Am., Monteville, 26th inst.
America, Mongolia, 27th inst.

MAILS CLOSE.

Pai I and Haiphong—Per Hanoi, 26th July, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow—Per Hantien 26th July, 10 a.m.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin—Per Chingshing, 26th July, 11 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, and India via Bombay—Per Kamakura-naru, 26th July, 11 a.m.
Macao—Per Sul Tai, 26th July, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Tientsin, 26th July, 4 p.m.

Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per Johanne, 26th July, 6 p.m.

Hollow, Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per Sungking, 26th July, 5 p.m.

Straits and Burma—Per India, 27th July, 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Siberia—Per Diliwra, 26th July, 11 a.m.

Philippines Islands—Per Yongsang, 27th July, 1 p.m.

Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya—Per Tjimahi, 27th July, 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 27th July, 1.15 p.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per G. Apur, 27th July, 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Yingchow, 27th July, 5 p.m.

Weihaiwei, Ching-nan and Tientsin—Per Hui-hou, 27th July, 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Choy-sang, 27th July, 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow—Per Foo-chow, 27th July, 6 p.m.

Amoy, Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, United States, Canada, and South America, via San Francisco (Europe via Siberia)—Per Nilo, 29th July, 6 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow—Per Haiphong, 30th July, 10 a.m.

Salgon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Marseilles (Letter posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). (Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents).—Per Po-yen-sien, 30th July, 11 a.m.

Formosa via Koo-nung, Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle (Wash.)—Per Sado-maru, 30th July, 3 p.m.

Philippines Islands—Per Toun, 30th July, 3 p.m.

Philippines Islands—Per Zufiro, 30th July, 3 p.m.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Kamo-maru, 30th July, 6 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per Nikko-maru, 31st July, 11 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Ito, 31st July, 11 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Kutsang, 31st July, 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Koo-nung—Per Fook-sang, 1st Aug., 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Chinhua, 1st Aug., 8 p.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaid, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi. Late (Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for the clearance of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 2nd Aug., at 5 p.m.—Per Delta, 3rd Aug., 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Ashai, 3rd Aug., 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, United States, South America, and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Monteville, 3rd Aug., 6 p.m.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

GERMAN MAIL. Sirish, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaid, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples.—(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes, in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 a.m. Extra postage 10 cents).—For Principe Alice 7th Aug., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Yap, Angaur, Friedrich Wilhelms-hafen, Raben, Robertshohe, Matupi, Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand via Brisbane—Per Coblenz, 10th Aug., 8 a.m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Clara Jansen, Ger. s.s., 1,108, A. Uldalen, 24th July—Haiphong 1st July, Coal.—J. & Co.

Dilwara, Br. s.s., 3,401, W. J. Bishop, 19th July—Calcutta via, Poosang and Singapore 3rd July, Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Booshoog, Br. s.s., 1,423, W. D. Wohl, 2nd July—Guaymas 8th June, Ballast—Eng Bok Fong.

Fukai Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,087, H. Tomioka, 23rd July—Moj 16th July, Coal.—M. B. K. & Co.

Gregory Apoor, Br. s.s., 2,961, J. E. Drake, 15th July—Moj 15th July, Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Iaitan, Br. s.s., 1,180, J. S. Roach, 24th July—Coast Ports 23rd July, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Haipol, Br. s.s., 739, G. Boulard, 20th July—Haiphong and Pakhoi 18th July, Gen.—A. R. Mart.

Heimdal, Nor. s.s., 762, T. A. Johnson, 18th July—Cheribon 8th July Sugar and Rice.—T. & Co.

Itinde, Br. s.s., 3,398, A. J. Evans, 24th July—Kob 16th and Moj 18th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Johanne, Ger. s.s., 952, H. Ipland, 22nd July—Haiphong and Hohow 21st July, Gen.—J. & Co.

Leoyok, Ger. s.s., 1,015, G. Schultzen, 18th July—Bangkok 12th July, Rice—B. & S.

Minnesota, Am. s.s., 13,223, T. W. Garlick, 28th July—Seattle 18th June, and Manila 21st July, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Nile, Br. s.s., 3,185, Geo. S. Lynam, 19th July—San Francisco 22nd June, Gen.—P. M. Co.

Pongtong, Br. s.s., 998, W. Botefur, 20th June—Hoagay 28th June, Coal.—B. & S.

Sado Maru, Jap. s.s., 8,600, K. Asakawa, 21st July—Shanghai 18th July, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Snugklang, Br. s.s., 987, H. Mathias, 21st July—Haiphong 19th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Taiwan, Br. s.s., 1,015, Jenkins, 18th July—Salgon 11th July, Rice—Chines.

Tjikini, Dut. s.s., 4,780, P. J. Scholten, 20th July—Batai 12th July, Sugar.—J. C. J. L.

Tjimahi, Dut. s.s., 2,470, Scheinhardt, 23rd July—Amy 21st July, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Yucatang, Dut. s.s., 1,224, P. H. Roll, 28th July—Manila 20th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Comot, Br. 4-masted Barque, 2,890.

W. J. Davis, 18th June—New York 3rd Feb., Oil.—R. O. Co.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on July 1, 1912.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Tytan 71,520 below 10,200 below

Tywan 10,130 below 1,000 below

Yew-hau 10,000 below 1,000 below

Wong-ku 10,000 below 1,000 below

Wong-nai-chung 10,000 below 1,000 below

STORAGE GALLONS.

Tytan 1,011,000 441,000

Consumption during the month of June 1912 10,000 10,000

Consumption per head per